L 28477-66

ACC NR. AP6018127

discharges were definitely not aros; the onthode glow evenly covered the whole surface of the hollow cathode, and transition to the arc discharge was marked by the appearance of cathode spots accompanied by further decrease of the potential and increase of the current. It has not been possible to obtain superdense glow discharges with plane electrodes. Photographs of the interior of the cylindrical cathode showed that during the superdense discharge there is a several millimeter thick layer next to the cathode surface within which the plasma glows more brightly than in the remainder of the region within the cathode. It is concluded that the cathode fall region is very thin (< 0.01 cm) and that the ratio of the number of ions leaving the bright luminous region in the direction of the cathods to the number of electrons entering it is several units, which exceeds the value of the corresponding ratio in ordinary glow discharges by two orders of magnitude. The cathode current density attainable in a superdense glow discharge is limited by the appearance of cathode spots and transition to an arc discharge. It is suggested that higher current densities might be schieved by carefully cleaning the cathode surface. Orig. art, has: 2 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 24Aug65 ORIG, REF: 003 OTH REF: 003

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THE WHITE SHEET THE PER

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 2, p 75 (USSR)

Rozenberg, M. D., Zinov'yeva, L A., Klyarovskiy, G. V. **AUTHORS:**

TITLE:

Hydrodynamic Calculation Methods Relative to the Recovery of the Gas Content of a Petroleum, When the Gas Occurs in Solution (Metodika gidrodinamicheskikh raschetov dobychi poputnogo gaza

pri rezhime rastvorennogo gaza)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n. -i. in-ta, 1957, Nr 10, pp 257-265

ABSTRACT: Presentation of a calculation method relative to the recovery of

gas appearing in deposits in dissolved form, starting from the prescribed (time) rate of withdrawal of the petroleum; the proposed method employs the petroleum-balance equation and a condition which connects the mean petroleum saturation within the reservoir and the mean pressure, which varies as the recovery process progresses. This condition is obtained as a result of the numerical integration of the relationship between the values of the averaged petroleum saturation and the pressure, as supplied in a work by

M. D. Rozenberg [Rozenberg, M. D., K raschetam istoshcheniya nestyanykh mestorozhdeniy pri rezhime rastvorennogo gaza (On

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SOV/124-58-2-2021 Hydrodynamic Calculation Methods Relative to the Recovery (cont.)

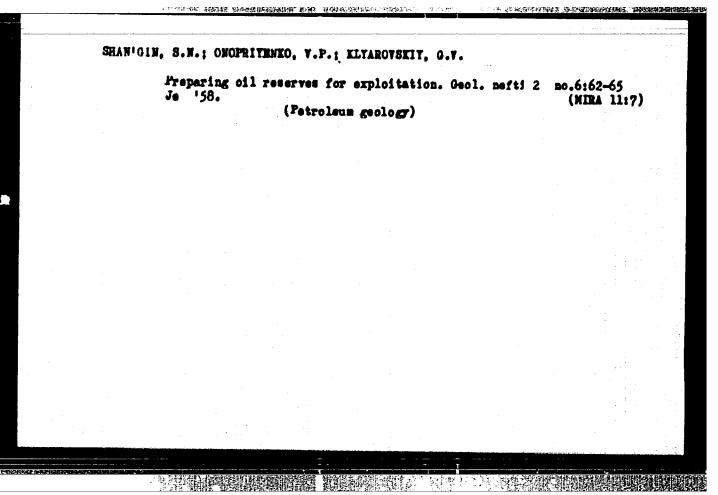
the Calculations of the Depletion of Petroleum Deposits in the Presence of Dissolved Gas). Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n. -i. in-ta, 1957, Nr 10, pp 250-256; RZhMekh, 1955, Nr 2, abstract 2020]. The authors provide a numerical sample calculation for the determination of the recovery of the gas and adduce concepts relative to the verification and correction of such calculations with reference to production-measurement data.

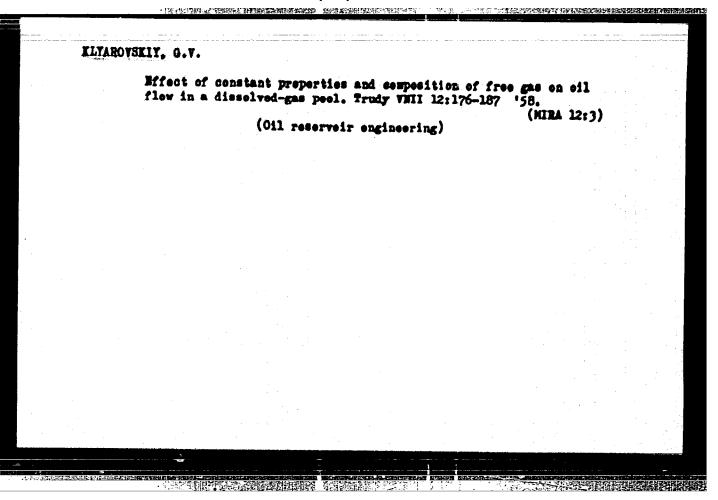
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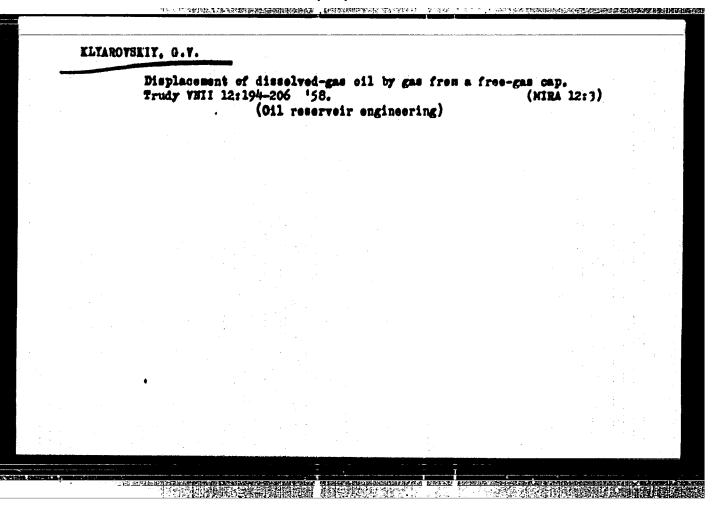
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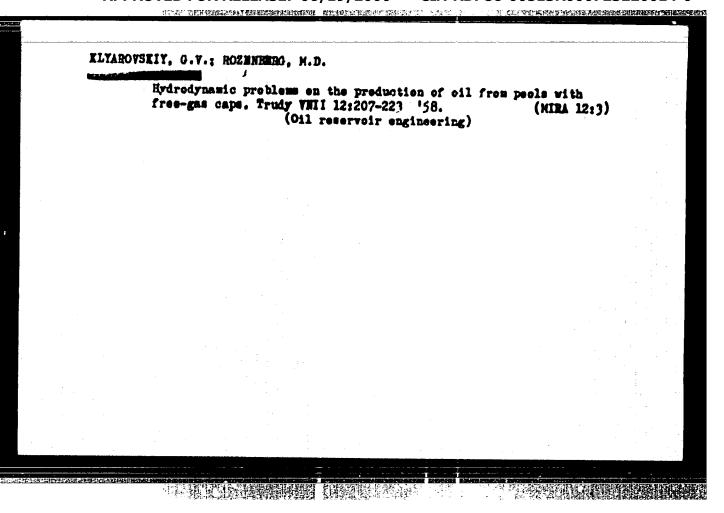
KLYAROVSKIY, G. V. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "The problem of obtaining samples of m layer petroleum in cases of regimes connected with the manifestation of dissolved gas." Mos, 1958. 15 pp (Min of Higher Education USUR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst im Academician I. M. Gubkin), (KL, 52-58, 102)

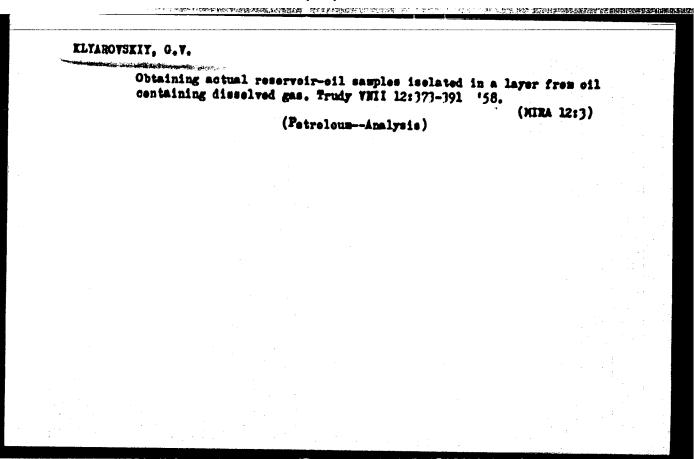
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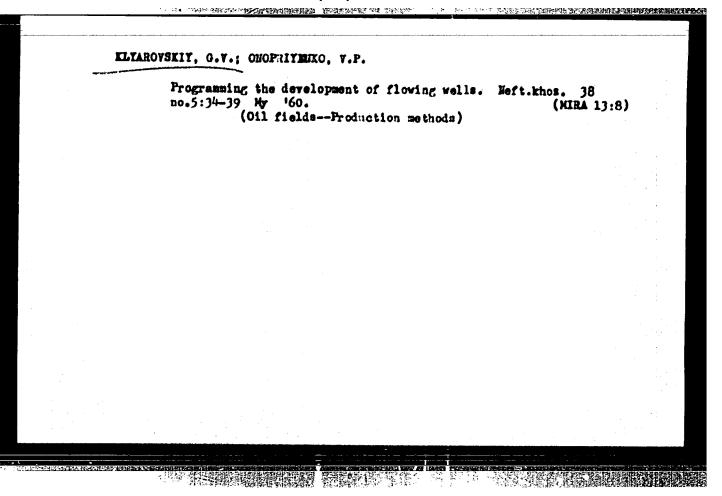












ROZENSERG, M.D.; ZINOV'YEVA, L.A.; KLYAROVSKIY G.V.

Method for hydrodynamic calculations of casinghead gas recovery in dissolved gas drives. Trudy VMII no.10:257-265 '57.

(Gas, Matural)

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PANIYEV, R.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLTAROVSKIY, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SINYAGOVSKIY, I.N., insh.

Method for accurate evaluation of producible reserves in solution gas drive. Nauch. sap. Ukrniiproekta no.9:83-90 '62. (MIRA 16:7) (Petroleum production)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0"

VAKHITOV, G.G.; SULTAHOV, S.A.; ONOPRIYENKO, V.P.; KLYAROVSKIY, G.V.

Additional sectionalization of certain areas of the Romashkino field. Neft. khoz. 40 no.10:28-33 0 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Romashkino region-Petroleum production)

KLYAROVSKIY, G.V.; LYSENKO, V.D.; MUKHARSKIY, E.D.; ONOPRIYENKO, V.P.

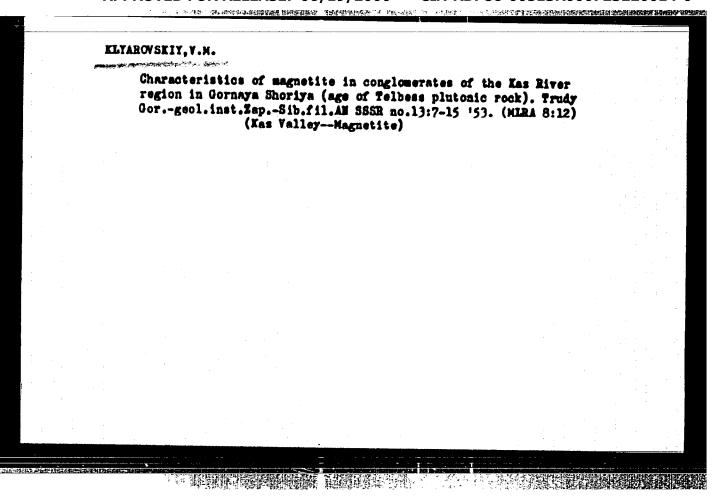
Efficiency in converting a vell off to a mechanized form of exploitation under conditions of predominant flow production Neft.khom. 42 no.4:37-42 Ap '64.

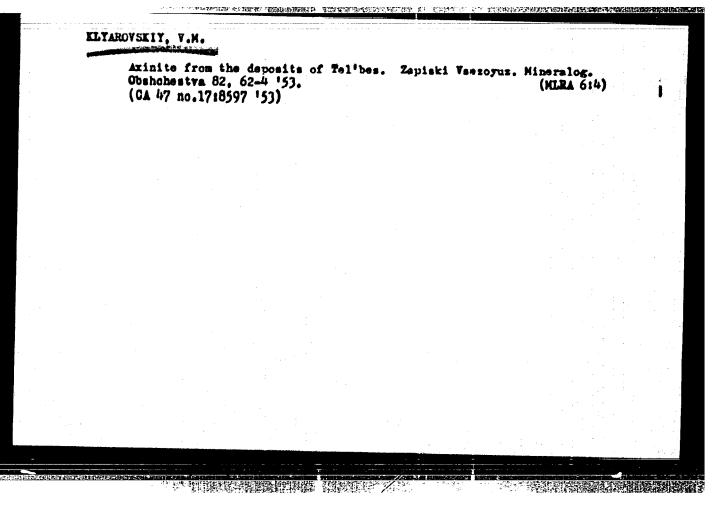
(HIRA 17:9)

(MIRA 17:12)

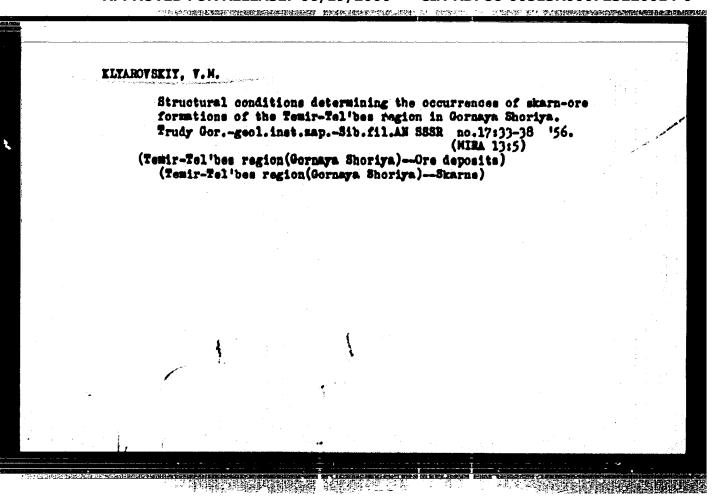
KLYAROVSKIY, G.V.; SKRIPNIK, V.A. Developing a pool with water drive of gaseous oil based on a study of the Dolina oil field. Neft. 1 gaz. pros. no.3: 39-41 J1-3 '64. (MIR)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0"





Method of photographing a whole microsection. Zap. Vees. min. ob-va 63 no. 31274 '54. (MLRA 7:11) 1. Zap. -Sib. filial Akademii nauk SSSR. (Photography -- Scientific applications) (Mineralogy)



Elyanuvskii, v.M.

Effect of postmagmatic solutions on iron regrouping in tuffs.
Trudy Gor.-geol.inst.sap.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.17:71-78 '56.
(MRA 13:5)

(Iron)

Boron containing ores of the Vertine-Uchulenskoye deposit in Gornaya Shoriya, Isv. vost. fil. AN SSSR no.1:40-43 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

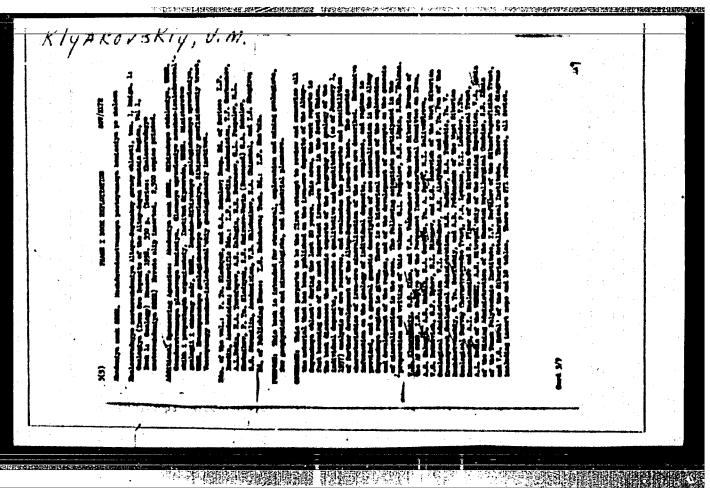
1. Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSER, (Gornaya Shoriya-Iron ores) (Borates)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0"

Principal results of work by geologists of the Western Siberian
Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Isv. vost. fil.
AM SSSR no.10:52-59 157. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Sapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Miberia, Vesterm--Geology)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0"

VORSIN, Aleksendr Nikolayevich; DOIL'NITSYN, Yevgeniy Fedorovich;
TRUBUTSKOY, Anatoliy Iustinovich; SHCHERBAKOVA, Mira Yakovlevna;
KLYAROYSKIY, V.M., otv.red.; SHNCHENKOV, A.P., red.isd-va;
RYLINA, Yu.V., tekim.red.

[Radiofrequency mass spectrometer; theory, design and construction]
Radiochastotnyi mass-spektrometr; teoriia, reschet i konstruirovanie.
Moskva, Isd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 71 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Mass spectrometry) (Radiofrequency spectroscopy)

RITAROVSKIY, V.F. Hinth session of the Committee on the Determination of the Absolute Age of Goological Formations of the Department of Goological and Goographical Sciences of the Acadery of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Geol. i goofis. 10:143-145 '60. (MIRA 14:2) (Goology, Stratigraphic)

Genetic classification of iron-ore shows in southern central Siberia. Trudy Inst.geol.i geofis.Sib.otd.aN SSSR no.4143-59 (60. (MIRA 15:7) (Siberia, Western-Iron ores-Classification)

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KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; FREMD, G.M.

Absolute age of Upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic volcanic rocks in southern Dzungaria. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos. un. no.2: 190-199 163. (HIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

DMITRIYEV, A.N.; ZYKOV, S.I.; KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; SHCHERBAKOV, Yu.G.

New data on Mesosoic igneous activity and mineralization in the Gornyy Altai and the Kusnetsk Alatau. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:903-905 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

l. Institut geologii i geofisiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Predstavleno akademikom V.S. Sobolevym.

BELOUS, N.Kh., st. nauchn. sotr.; KAZANSKIY, Yu.P.; VLOVIN. V.V.;

KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; KUZHETSOV, V.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.V.;

NOVOZHILOV, V.I.; SENDERZON, E.M.; AKAYEV, M.S.; BABIN,

A.A.; BERDNIKOV, A.P.; CORYUKHIN, Ye.Ya.; NAGORSKIY, M.P.;

PIVEN', N.M.; BAKANOV, G.Ye.; GEBLER, I.V.; SHOLYANINOV,

N.M.; SMOLYANINOVA, S.I.; YUSHIN, V.I.; D'YAKOROVA, R.D.;

REZAPOV, N.H.; KASHTANOV, V.A.; COL'BERT, A.V.; SILOROV,

A.P.; GARMASH, A.A.; MYKOV, M.S.; BORODIN, L.V.; RYCHKOV,

L.F.; KUCHIN, M.I.; SHAKHOV, F.N., glav, red.; SHFAKOVSKAYA,

L.I.; red.

[West Siberian iron ore basin] Zapadno-Sibirskii zhelezorudnyi bassein. Novosibirsk. Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otdniia AN SSSR, 1964. 447 p. (HIRA 17:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologil i geofiziki. 2. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Belous, Kazanskiy, Vdevin, Klyarovskiy, Kuznetsov, Nikolayeva, Novozhilov, Senderzon). 3. Institut gornogo dela (for Aksyev). 4. Novosibirskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSP. (for Babin, Berdnikov, Goryukhin, Nagorskiy, Piven). (Continued on next card)

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BELOUS, N.Kh .--- (continued). Card 2.

Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for inkenov, cotter, Smolyaninov, Smolyaninova). 5. Sibirokiy nadelnessissledovateliskiy institut geologii, goofiziki i mineralismogo syriya(for Yushin, Diyakenova, Rezepev, Kashtanov, Golibert). 5. Institut ekonomiki selickogo khozysystva (for Garmash). 7. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Bykov, Borodin, Rychkov). 8. Tomskiy inzhenorno-stroitelinyy institut (for Kuchin). 9. Chlen-kerresponient AN SSR (for Shakhov).

。""在1900年,我们就是一个人的人,我们就是一个人的人,我们就是一个人的人的人,我们就是一个人的人的人,也不是一个人的人的人,也不是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人

KLYAROVSKIY, V.H., CHAYKA, V.H.

Hew data on the correlation and age of Devonian series in the Igarka-Turukhan region. Geol. i geofiz. no.8:119-123 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

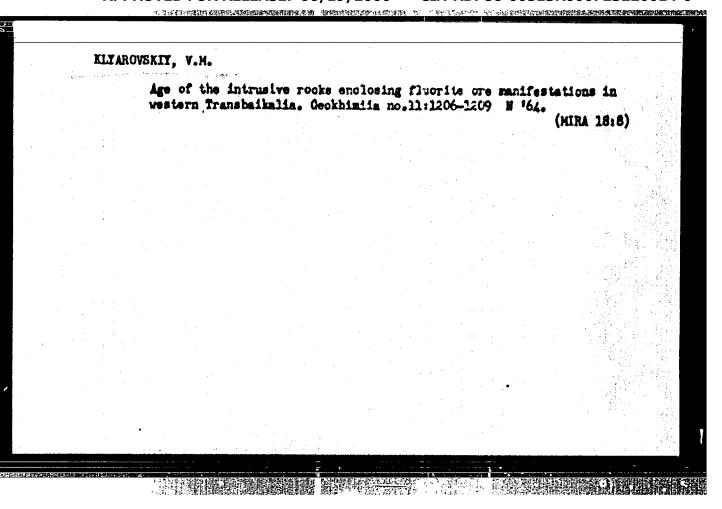
1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

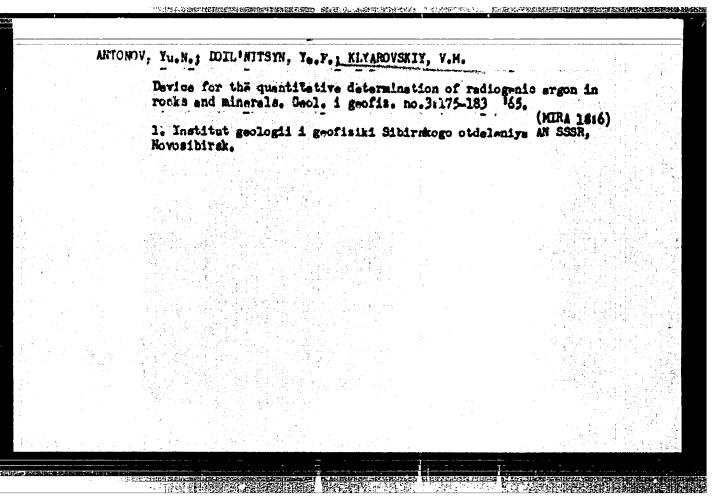
的一种,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们们们的一个人,我们们们们们的一个人,我们们们们们的一个人,我们就是一个人的一个人,我们就是一个人的人,我们们们们们的

DISTANOV, E.G.; KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; KOVALEV, K.R.; PERISEVA, A.P.

Age of complex metal mineralisation in the Salair ore field.
Geol. rud. mestoroth. 6 no.5194-97 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut geologii i geofisiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.





AARCOODIN, Yh.P.; Elyeformity, out.; Recording the first interest in the number of the structure and absolute were in the number of the Recording that his include the first material in the number of the Recording Recording that and all includes the recording to the Recording Recording to the Recording Recording to the Recording Record

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KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; KOSTYUK, V.P.

Age of alkali rocks in the eastern part of the Eastern Sayan Mountains. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.2:405-407 My 165. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirakogo otdeleniya AN SSCR. Submitted January 13, 1965.

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三十二十八年中的李明中国的中国的特别的特别的特别的一种的政策的特别,但是他的第三人称:"他们从这个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个

KLYAHOZGKIY, Y.H.; GUDEV, G.M.; ARKHIFENKO, D.K.; GOLGGOV, S.I.; ZYHYAFOVA, Yo.M.

Fractice in modeling the weathering process of micas. [Trudy] Inst. gool. 1 goofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSUR no.32:63-74 165. (SURA 18:9)

DMITRIYEV, A.N.; DOIL'NITSYN, Ye.F.; KLYAROVSKIY, V.H.; PERTSEVA, A.P.

Use of nitrogen 15 as an internal standard in determining the quantity of radiogenic argon. Geokhimila no.7:874-873

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. Submitted March 12, 1964.

ZHDANOVA, G. P., student IV kursa; ELYASRCHITSKII, A. D., student IV kursa

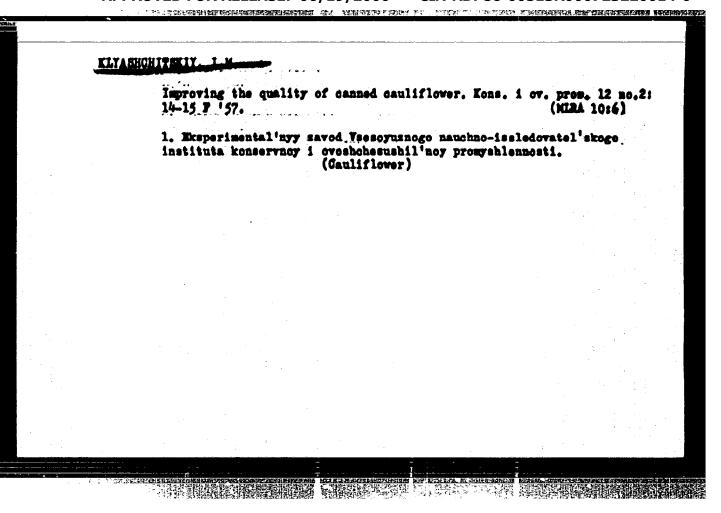
Device for regulating the screwdriver. Put' i put. khos. 6
no.9134 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Streitel'nyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo instituta inshenerov transporta.

(Bailroads—Tools and implements)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0"

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KLYASHCHITSKIY, I.W.; SAMSCHOVA, A.W.

Improvement in the technique of the production of stewed apples.

Kons. 1 ov. prom. 13 no.3:15-18 Mr '59. (MIRA 11:4)

- 1. Biryulevskiy eksperimental'nyy konservnyy zavod (for Klyashchitskiy).
- 2. Vsesoyusnyy nauchno-iseledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti (for Samsonova).

 (Apple)

Canning meadow mushrooms. Kons. 1 ov. prom. 13 no.7:10-11 J. 'S. (MIRA 11:6) 1. Experimental 'nyy konservny' savod. (Mishrooms, Edible—Preservation)

KLYASHOHLTSKIT, 1.M.

Using the KED seaming machine for sealing SKO 83-1 cane.
Kone. i ov. prom. 14 no.10:21-22 0 '59. (MBA 12:12)

1. Diryulevskiy konservnyy savod.
(Canning industry—Equipment and supplies)

ORBIBER, V.M.; PETERVICH, V.P.; SANSONOVA, A.N.; ILVASHCHITSKII, I.M.

Mechanised production line of fruit and berry juices with pulp added. Kons.i ev.prom. 15 no.4:11-13 Ap '60.

(NIRA 13:6)

1. Veccoyusnyy nauchno-iseledovatel'skiy institut prodovol'stvennogo mechinestroyeniya (for Grayber, Petkwich).

2. Tšentral'nyy nauchno-iseledovatel'skiy inetitut konservnoy i ovoshohesushil'noy promyshlennosti (for Samsonova).

3. Biryulevskiy konservnyy savod (for Klyashchitskiy).

(Fruit juices)

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SANSOHOVA, A.M.; KLYASHCHITSKIY, I.M.

Gooseberry juice with pulp added. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.5:17-19 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy prosyshlennosti (for Samsonova). 2. Briyulevskiy konservnyy savod (for Klyashchitskiy).

(Gooseberries) (Fruit juices)

MELOUSOV, Ye.F., insh.; YLADINIROV, V.V., insh.; ELYASHCHITSKIY, M.S., insh.

Wear-resistant hard facing of suction dredge parts which
deteriorate quickly. Makh.stroi. 18 no.7;28-30 Jl '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Mauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya
(g. Chelyabinak).

(Hard facing) (Bredging machinery—Equipment and supplies)

VASIL'YEVA, A.A.; KLYASHITSKAYA, A.L., kand.med.nauk; MANITA, M.D., kand.biologicheskikh mauk

Carbonyhemoglobin content of the blood of traffic controllers. Gig. 1 san. 25 no. 12:77-80 D 160. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Is Moskovskogy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(CARBON MOMOXIDE) (HEMOGLOBIN)
(TRAFFIC POLICE—DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

Errors in the diagnosis and therapy of malignant mapplesse of the cecum. Vestakhir. 80 no.5199-104 My '58 (MIRA 1117)

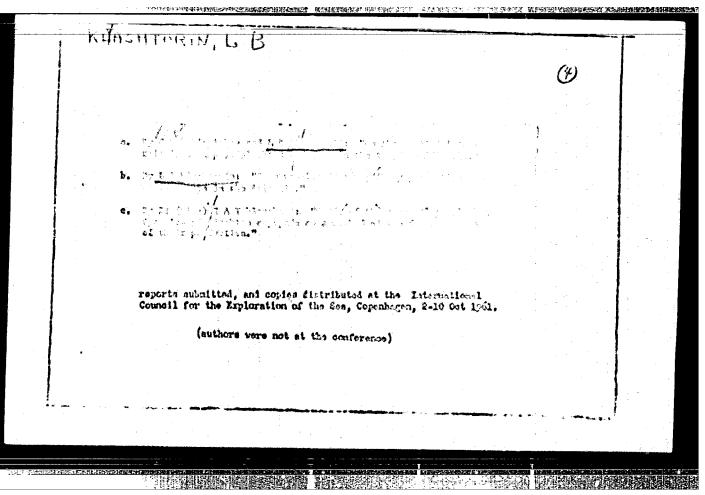
1. Is gespital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (sav. - prof. A.C., Sosnovskiy) Odeskogo meditsinakgo instituta im. H. I. Pirogova i Odesskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach - H.S. Novikova).

(CECUM, neoplasse, diag. & ther. errors (Hus))

Results of the determination of primary production in the Atlantic Ocean. Dokl.AH SSSR 133 no.4:951-953 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7) 1. Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.1. Shoherbakoyym. (Atlantic Ocean—Phytoplankton)

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SOROKIH, Yu.I.; KLYASHTORIM, L.B.

Primary production in the Atlantic Ocean. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 11:265-284 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut ok-anologii AN SSSN, Moskva. (Atlantic Ocean--Phytoplankton)

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KLYASHTORIN, L.B.

Primary production in the Atlantic and Southern Oceans according to the data collected during the fifth Antarctic cruise of the diesel-electric ship "Ob!." Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.5:1204-1207 D '61. (HIRA 14:12)

1. Institut ekeanologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikon A.L. Kursanovya.

(Atlantic Ocean-Phytoplankton) (Amasotic regions-Phytoplankton)

BEKIENISHEV, K.V.; LLYASHTORIN, L.B. Spatial interrelations between phytoplankton and fishes in the tropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Turdy Inst. okean. 58:40-44 '62. (Atlantic Ocean, Phytoplankton) (Atlantic Ocean—Flying fish)

KLYASHTORIN, L.B.					
	•	skip of whales in the 321 '62. Lric Ocean—Whales)	Far Eastern seas.	Trudy Inst. (MIRA 15:12)	J.
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Observations on greenlings (Hexagrammidae, Pisces) of the Kurile Telands, Trudy Inst. okean, 59:104-109 '62,

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut emanologii AN SSSR.

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注:1965年,1966年,196

ZAYTSEVA, G.N.; KLYASHTORIN, L.B.; KHMEL', I.A.; AGATOVA, A.I.

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakulitet Hoskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

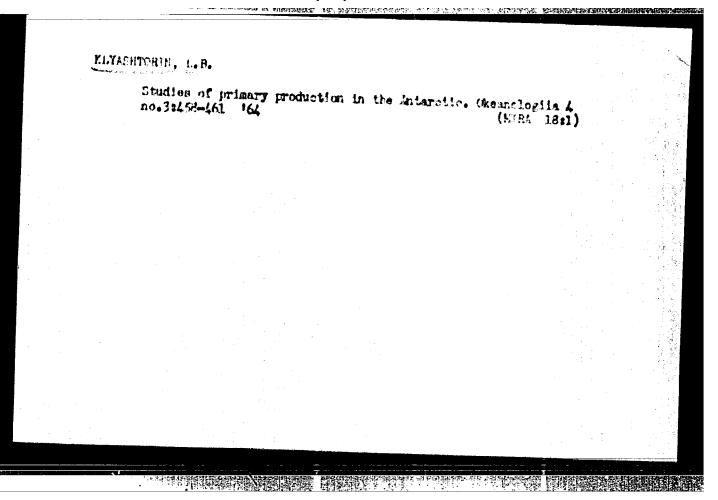
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KLYASHTRIN, L.B.

Primary production and phosphates in the Atlantic Ocean.
(Kura 17:5)

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वार्षा वा

GORKIN, V.Z.; KLYASHTORIN, L.B.

Simple method for the preparation of the manometric liquid for work with Warburg's apparatus. Lab. delc. no.1:58-59 '65.
(MIHA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii aminov i drugikh asotistykh osnovaniy Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

GCRKIN, V.Z.; KITROSSKIY, M.A.; KLYASHTORIH, L.B.; KOMISSAROVA, W.V.; LEONT'YEVA, G.A.; MECHKOV, V.A.

Substrate specificity of amino acid oxidase. Biokhimia 29 no.1: 88-96 Ja-F 164. (HIRA 18:12)

1. Institut biologiehoskoy i meditainskoy khimii AMN SSSR i Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Noskva. Submitted April 28, 1963.

一个人们的一个人们的对于大型的影响,大型的主要的主要的现在分词,就是有一个人们的一个人们,这个人们的一个人们的一个人们的一个人们的一个人们的一个人们的一个人们的

YARYA-AGAYKY, N.L.; KLYASHTORNAYA, F.M.; HUDIN, V. Ya.

Aqueous system of potassium and sodium nitrates and chlorides.

Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.11:2639-2644 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0

KLYASHTORHYY, I. A.

KLYASHTORNYY, I. A.: "Investigation of the process of smelting normal electrocorundum in connection with the development of a continuous process of producing it." Leningrad, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Technological Inst imeni Leningrad Soviet. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhrava Latoris' No. 47, 19 November 1955. Yoscow.

一个人心心,是一种,是一种,是一种,他们也是一种,他们也是一种,他们也是一个人,他们也是一个人,他们也是一个人,他们也是一个人,他们也是一个人,他们也是一个人,他们

8/193/60/000/009/001/013 A004/A001

AUTHORS:

Vukolov, Ye,A., Klyashtornyy, I.A., Negovskiy, A.S.

TITLE:

The Melting of Electrocorundum from a Bauxite Agglomerate

PERIODICAL:

Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoi informatsii, 1960, No. 9.

pp. 6-8

TEXT: In 1959 the Zaporozhskiy zavod abrazivnykh izdeliy (ZZAI) (Zaporozh've Plant of Abrasive Articles) introduced on an industrial scale the melting of electrocorundum from a bauxite agglomerate, prior to which the Plant together with the VNIIASh had carried out industrial tests with the agglomerate made from Hungarian bauxite. The agglomerate represents a sintered porous mass without any hydrate water or moisture. In comparison with green bauxite, the sintered bauxite possesses the following advantages: no melt ejections from the furnace, a reduction of the specific electric power consumption by 12.5% and of the bauxite consumption by 5%, a considerable decrease in dustiness of the plant shop and, consequently, improved working conditions. Based on the test results, an agglomeration shop was equipped at the Plant in December 1959, yielding 156,000 tons of bauxite agglomerate per year. The bauxite is crushed to a granularity Card 1/2

8/193/60/000/009/001/013 A004/A001

The Melting of Electrocorundum from a Bauxite Agglomerate

of 15-0 mm, the AK anthracite, used as fuel, to a grain size of 3-0 mm. 7-8% of anthracite is added to the crushed bauxite and both materials are mixed and moistened. Then the charge is sintered in the JJTM (UZTM) agglomeration machine having an absorption area of 50 m2. The following technological parameters are established for the sintering process: height of charge layer on the agglomeration belt = 220 mm, average vacuum before the exhauster = 750 mm water column, igniting temperature = 1,220-1,2500C, specific capacity of the agglomeration machine = 0.41 ton/m², hour, travel speed of the agglomeration belt = 1.5-2.0m/min. After the sintering and cooling, the bauxite agglomerate is crushed to a granularity of 150-20 mm and is conveyed to the foundry. The authors present a table of the composition of the bauxite agglomerate, state the basic parameters of the melting process, and point out that the specific electric power consump. tion could be reduced by 14% since sintered bauxite instead of green one has been used, which resulted in saving 22,376,000 kwh in 1959. The per-hour-output of the furnaces grows by 15%. The authors report that this new and important process has also been adopted by the abrasive-manufacturing plants at Leningrad, Chelyabinsk and Tashkent. There is 1 graph and 1 table.

Card 2/2

VUKCLOY, Ye.A.; EBOOYEKIT, A.S.; IOEMANOV, Z.A.; MALYSHIV, V.I.;

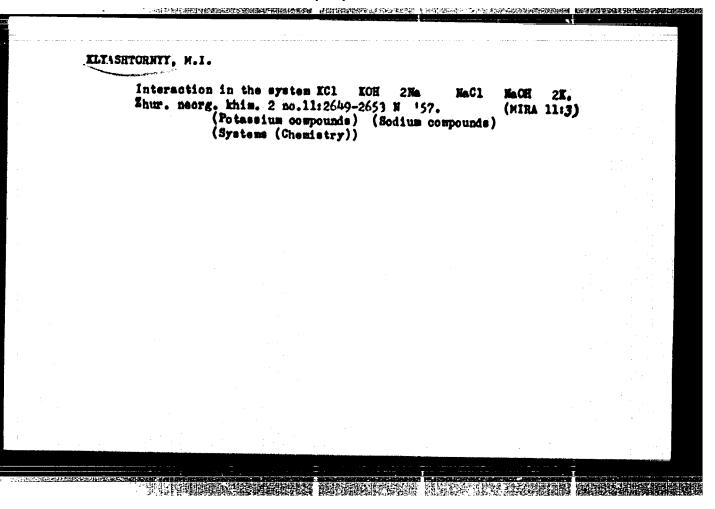
MASHWIPIEKIT, A.A.; ELYASHTORETT, L.A.; RAIZ, A.B.; PRIOREKIT, S.M.

Extraction of electrocerundum from bauxite agglomerate. From energ.

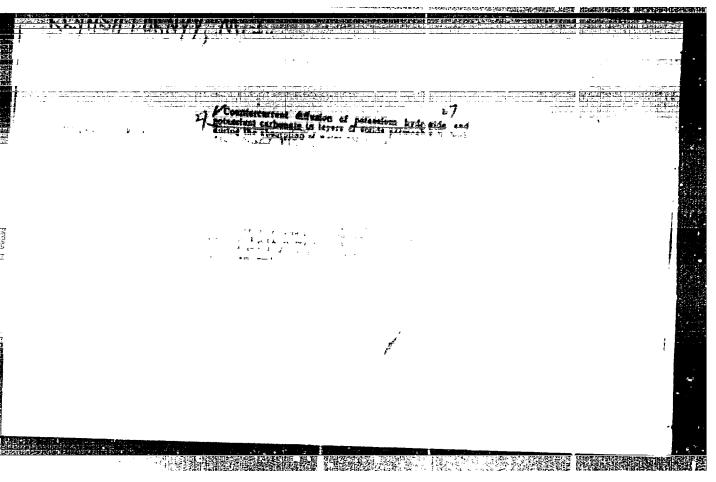
(Sanzite) (Corundum)

(MIMA 13:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0



Froduction of metallic potassium and potassium-sodium alloys using the reaction EMPH As I MACH + K. Zhur. prikl, khim. v. 31 no.51684-689 My 158. (Potassium-sodium alloys) (Fotassium-sodium alloys)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0"

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PARTICLE CHARGE PROPERTY PROPERTY

AUTHOR: Klymstornyy, H.I. SOV/80-32-2-17/56 TITLE Direct Electrochemical Synthesis of KO2 (Pryamoy clektro-PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Hr 2, ABSTRACT: For the direct electrochemical synthesis of KO2 potassium amalgam was subjected to anode oxidation in a solution of potassium bromide and liquid ammonia. At the same time the potassium solution in ammonia at the cathode was oxidized by molecular oxygen. An electrolytic cell with mixer (Figure 1) was used for a thorough mixing of the electrolyte with oxygen. The precipitated KO2 was removed from the electrolyzer by a tap. It was filtered and then washed by ammonia. Figure 3 shows the device used for filtering and washing. The density of the anode current used in the electrolytic process was 10 A/dm2, the current consumption for 1 kg KO2 500 Ampere-hours, the Card 1/2 consumption of electric energy for I kg KO2 5 kw-h, the out-

Direct Electrochemical Synthesis of KO2

507/80-32-2-17/56

ASSOCIATION:

put of KO2 per 1 m² of anode 2 kg/h. There are 4 diagrams, 2 tables, and 7 non-Soviet references. Donetskiy industrial nyy institut (Donets Industrial Institute)

SUBLITTED:

July 26, 1957

Card 2/2

\$/153/60/003/005/011/036/XX B016/B058

11.3950

AUTHOR:

Klyashtornyy, M. I.

TITLE:

Solubility of the K-Na Alloy in the System

KC1 - KOH - NaC1 - NaOH

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PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 3,

pp. 408 - 409

TEX1: The author reports on his study concerning the utilization of KCl in the mixture with KOH at the production of the K-Na alloy on the basis of the reaction: KCl + KOH + 2Na = NaCl + NaOH + 2K. Compared with KOH + Na = NaOH + K, the advantage of the system proposed lies in the substitution of the expensive KOH by the cheaper KCl. On the basis of the phase diagram of the system KOH - KCl (Ref.2), the author states that this system can only be used if the solubility of the alloy K-Na in the system KCl - KOH - NaCl - NaOH is not greater than the solubility of this alloy in the system KOH - NaOH. Otherwise the far too great losses of alkali metals would render the processed system unecommic.

Card 1/2

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Solubility of the K-Na Alloy in the System 3/153/60/003/003/011/036/XX KC1 - KOH - NaC1 - NaOH 3016/8058

In his study, the author determines the solubility. The experiments were made in an apparatus consisting of two telescoped tubes. Liquid melt (in mole%: 40 KCl, 60 KOH) and solid sodium metal were put into the inner tube. After 20-30 min, portions of the salt melt (about 400 g) were conducted through the liquid metal. After drawing off the reaction mixture, the metal could be well separated from the salt melt owing to its greater specific weight. The author thus attained an equilibrium metal-melt. The results are tabulated. The author concludes therefrom that the solubility of Na-K in the system KCl - KOH - NaCl - NaOH at an initial content of 40 mole% of KCl and at 550°C, lies between 0.55 and 1.25% and is, therefore, not higher than the solubility of K-Ba in the system KOH - WaOH (1.22%). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION:

Donatskiy industrial nyy institut; Kafadra obshchey

khimii (Donets Industry Institute; Chair of General

Chemistry)

SUBMITTED:

October 31, 1958

Card 2/2

s/153/60/003/003/076/036/**xx** B016/B059

AUTHOR:

Klyashtornyy, M. 1.

TITLE:

Conditions for the Forming of a Liquid Film at the

Reciprocal Action of Carbonate With H,O and CO,

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikb uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya t

khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3. No. 3.

pr. 494 - 496

TEXT: The author reports on his study of the absorption of air humidity and the $\rm H_2O \sim CO_2$ gas mixture by crystals of potassium carbonate. He

states that the liquid phase on the salt surface already develops at a water content of 0.1 to 0.5% in the salt, but this only happens when the relative humidity of the gas-sir mixture is higher than the air humidity over a saturated solution. This process is expressed by equation $Q = k(h_a - h)$ (1), Q being the secunt of water absorbed by a unit

of surface within a unit of time; k = coefficient of absorption rate of water vapor, $h_a = \text{relative}$ air humidity in % and h = the hygroscopic

Card 1/4

Conditions for the Forming of a Liquid Film at the Reciprocal Action of Carbonate With H₂O and CO₂

8/153/60/003/003/026/036/XX 8016/8058

point of the carbonate. The author states, however, that at h_b h the formation of a liquid film must not always be inferred (Ref.1). The sorption mechanism of H_2O and GO_2 is complicated here by two factors:

a) by the forming of crystalline hydrate and b) by chemical reaction. The existence of a liquid film is therefore not even certain for h_A h and $\frac{H_2O}{GO_2}$ l. This film only appears when bydration and chemical rescution proceed more slowly than the H_2O absorption. Experiments with the absorption of water produced the following data: the absorption rate by granulated, air-fried carbonate (2 to 1 mm size) at $h_A = 100\%$ and $h_A = 92.5\%$ is shown in Fig.1. The linear dependence of Q (g/100 cm²) on the time proves the existence of a film, but the determination of k (coefficient of absorption rate of water) was necessary in order to prove this unambiguously. The author determined the quantity k on the basis of the absorption rate of water vapor by the hydrated absorbent.

Card 2/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0"

Conditions for the Forming of a Liquid Pilm at the Reciprocal Action of Carbonate With H₂O and CO₂

Card 3/4

B/153/60/003/003/026/036/XX B016/B058

For this purpose the absorbent was spread in a thin layer between filter paper which was soaked with a saturated K_2CO_5 solution. k was calculated on the basis of the known values Q, h and h (equation 1). Table 1 shows the results of the experiments at 25°C and an air humidity of 65, 77. and 100%. From the k values which agree in all three cases, the author concludes that in this case h is the relative air humidity over a saturated solution and that a film from saturated solution has formed. The crystalline hydrate is covered by a film of saturated solution. The author concludes therefrom that the water absorption by K2CO2 proceeds faster than the formation of the crystalline hydrate. Concerning the ab scrption of water and CO2, the author raises the question, how such more water is absorbed than would correspond to the steichiometric ratio. A liquid film cannot develop when the amount of water absorbed corresponds exactly to the stoichiometric ratio. The experiments of 1, 2, and 4 hrs duration showed that water is absorbed at a greater ratio than the stoichiometric one, at 30°C, a relative humidity of 100% and a content

· 直接的智慧的音音和對射能容量。因此時間的實施。 医后线系统 经经验证据

8/153/60/003/004/025/040/XX B020/B054

AUTHOR:

Klyashtornyy, M. I.

TITLE:

Amalgamation Process to Produce Potassium and Sodium

PERIODICAL:

Isvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol. 3. No. 4,

pp. 691 - 694

TEXT: The author briefly interprets some results of his investigation of the process mentioned in the title for the production of alkali metals, and refers to the basic possibility of obtaining alkali metals with minimum mercury content directly in the refiner. He conducted his experiments in an electrolytic cell (Fig.1). The anode surface was 19.6 cm2, the current density at the anode 1560 a/m2, the charge 16.55 g of 10% sodium amalgam. The experimental results are given in Table 1. The experiments showed that the protection of mercury from oxidation was ensured with a minimum alkali metal content in the smalgam (0.0125%). This permitted the test to be carried out in a closed

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Amalgamation Process to Produce Potassium 8/153/60/003/004/025/040/XX and Sodium B020/B054

circuit and in a device calculated for 20 a; the scheme is given in Fig. 2. Table 2 shows the results of experiments for the production of metallic potassium conducted at a current density at the anode of 2500 a/m^2 , and at the cathode of 3500 a/m^2 , an amperage of 20 a, and a potassium content in the amalgam introduced into the refiner of 0.12 - 0.15%. The alkali metal was dissolved in HNO, (1:1), and the mercury content determined by titration with ammonium thiocyanate. Metallic sodium was produced in a similar way. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references: 1 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 Czechoslovakian.

ASSOCIATION: Donetskiy industrial nyy institut, kafedra obshchey khimii (Donets Industrial Institute, Department of

General Chemistry)

SUBMITTED:

October 30, 1958

Card 2/2

1000mm 1000mm 1000mm 100mm 10

KLYASHTORNYY, M.I.; OZHEREL'YEV. D.I.

Sorption of water vapors by the Na₂CO₃ - NaOH system. Zhur.prikl.-khim. 35 no.3:676-679 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra obshehey khimii Donetskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta. (Water vapors) (Sorption) (Sodium carbonates)

一种生物的 网络西西斯斯斯 计时间的连接系统地位的 医锥 网络维拉特地位的 计计划地址 化电子

VITOSHINSKAYA, M.I., bibliograf; OKKKER, I.F., bibliograf; SHNHTDER, R.A., bibliograf; GLAZKOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; KLYASHTORKYY, S.G.; SOLOV'YEV, S.P., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, Fed.; KULIKOV, M.V., kand. biolog.nauk, Fed.; PERLIN, S.S., red.isd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Geological literature of the U.S.S.R.; a bibliographical year-book for 1954] Geologicheskaia literatura SSSR; bibliograficheskii exhegodnik sa 1954 g. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1957. 185 p. (MRA 12:1)

1. Moscow. Vsesoiusnaya geologicheskaya hiblioteka.
(Bibliography-Geology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0"

VITOSHINSKAYA, M.I., bibliograf; GEKKER, I.F., bibliograf; SHMEYIER,
R.A., bibliograf; GLAZKOVSKAYA, Ye.A., bibliograf; KLYASTOERYY,
G.G.; bibliograf; SOLOV'TEV, S.P., doktor geologe-mineralog, nauk,
red.; KULIKOV, N.V., kand.biolog.nauk, red.; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.
red.

[Geological literature in the U.S.S.R.; bibliographical year-book for 1955] Geologicheskaia literatura SSSR; bibliograficheskii exhegodnik za 1955 g. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr. 1959. 333 p. (MIRA 12:11)

· 中心上的其中的图象等的对并中央的人的思想的特别是一种,但是这些人的图像的一种,但是这个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个

1. Moscow. Vsesoyusnaya geologicheskaya biblioteka. 2. Vsesoyusnaya geologicheskaya biblioteka Vsesoyusnogo geologicheskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta. (for Vitoshinskaya, Gekier, Shneyder, Glaskovskaya, Klynshtornyy). (Bibliography-Geology)

OKLADNIKOV, A.P.; KLYASHTORNYY, S.O.

Archaeological excavations in the central Kara-Kum. Trudy VSEGEI
46:286-292 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Kara-Kum--Antiquities)

KLYATIS, B.D.

"Froblems of the economics and organization of semi-free nutria-raising in the USSR." Hoscow Veterinary Academy. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Science.)

。 1915年,1917年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,1918年,19

So: Knizhnsya, Letopis', No. 18, 1956

[Plastic retaining structures; foreign technology] Nesushchie konstruktsii iz plastmass; zarubezhnyi opyt.

Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 61 p. (MIRA 18:8)

KLIATIS, L.I. Testing flax harvesting machinery. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 31 no.6124-26 Je '61. (KIRA 14:6) 1. Ukrainskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stanteiya. (Flax processing machinery—Testing)

KHAYLIS, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KLYATIS, L.M., insh.

Some theoretical problems concerning flax gatherers. Meth. 1 elek. sots. sel'khos. 21 no.3s52-54 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

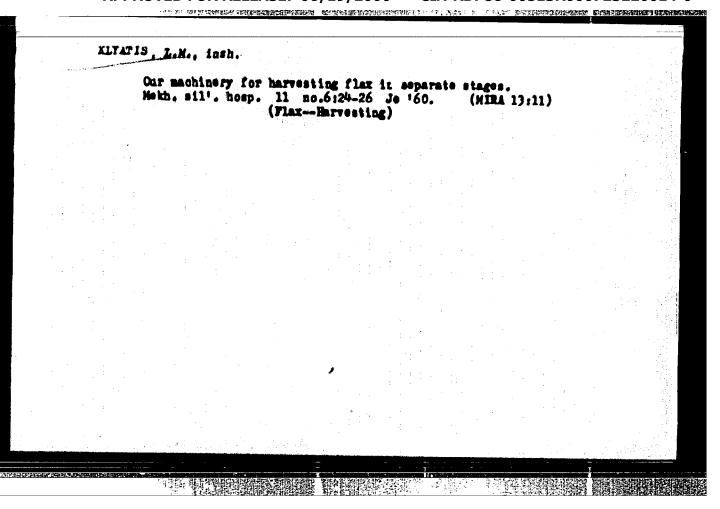
1. Vsesoguknyy nauchno-iseledovatel'skiy institut l'na (for Khaylis). 2. Kalininskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya (for Klyatis). (Flax—Harvesting)

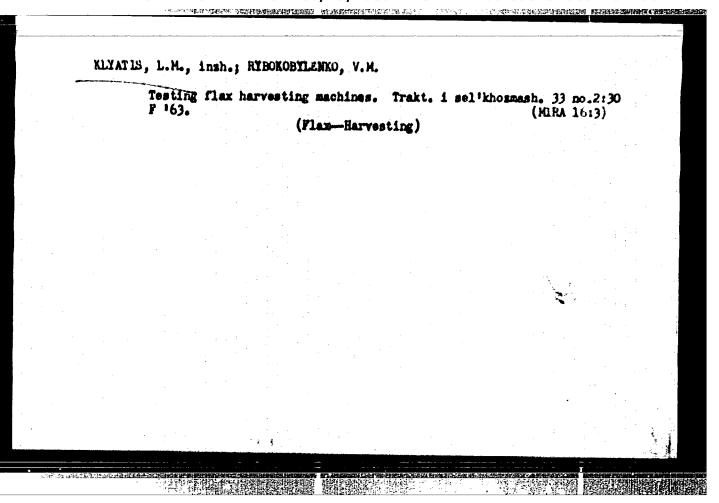
KLYATIS, L.M.

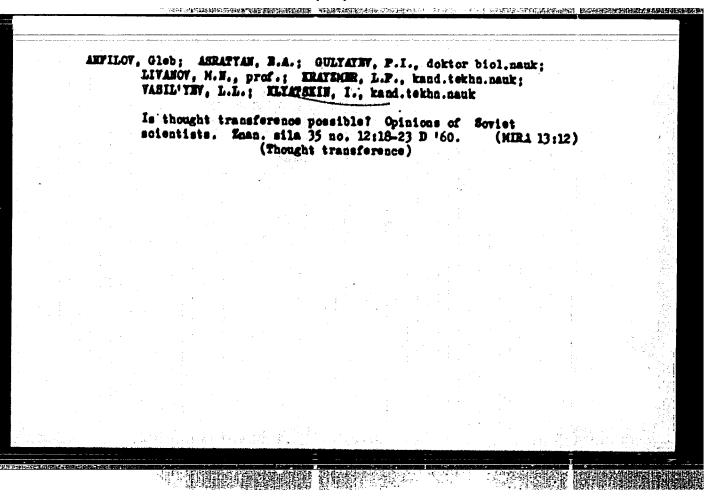
ORB-60 unloading and piling machine. Sakh.prow. 33 no.7:47-48 J1 159. (MIRA 12:11)

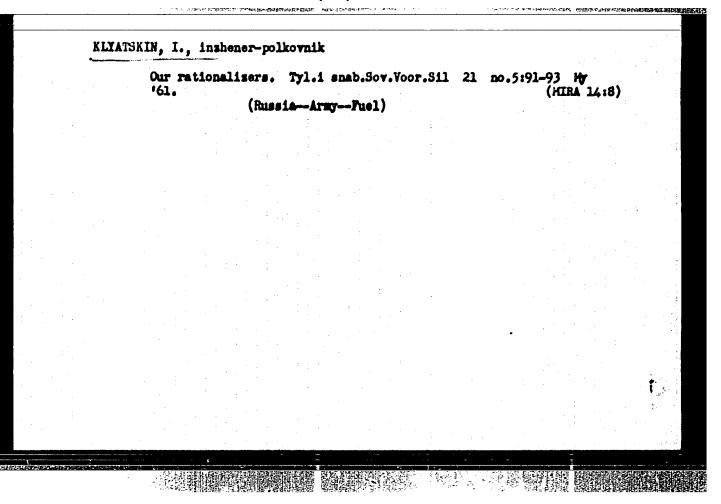
1. Ukrainskaya mashinoispytatel naya stantsiya.
(Sugar beets) (Loading and unloading)

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Radiation of antennae. Radiotekhnika 8 no.413-12 Jl-Ag '53.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Daystvitel'nyy ohlen Hauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshohestva radiotekhniki i svyasi im. Popova.
(Radio-Antennae)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0

USSR/Electricity

KLIATSMIM. I. J.

Card 1/1

Author

: Klyatskin, I. G., Active Member, VNORIE

The state of the s

Title

: Blectromagnetic systems of units

Periodical

: Radiotekhnika 9, 3-10, Jan-Feb 1954

Abstract

: Examines two basic systems of units: the MSA (meter, kilogram, second, ampere) system which is new and used in electricity, and the CGS (gauss system - centimeter, gram, second) which is used in physics; discusses their origin, merits, defects, and proposes a universal system. The latter uses practical units: e.g., charge in coulombs, current in amperes, potential in volts, energy in joules, etc, and can be converted to the

CGS system.

Institution : All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and

Electric Communications imeni A. S. Popov (VNORIE)

Submitted

: December 12, 1953

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0

KINATSKIN, I.G.]
USSR/Physics - Type of units

PD-916

Card 1/1

Pub 153-25/26

Author

: Klyatskin, I.

Title

: Problem of a unique system of units in electrodynamics

Periodical

: Zhur. tekh. fis. 24, 1358, Jul 1954

Abstract

: Letter to the editor. Suggests parameters and equations which would be valid in several types of designations.

Institution

: --

Submitted

: May 15, 1953

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723220014-0

USSR/Electricity - Systems of Units

FD-2297

Card 1/1

Pub 90-10/12

Author

Klyatskin, I. G., Active Member, VNORIE

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Title

A Universal System of Units. A Reply to a Letter Written to the Editor

Periodical:

Radiotekhnika 10, 74-77, Jan 1955

Abstract

In the preceding article (pp 72-73) in the same issue [see the abstract preceding this one], G. P. Abramovich in response to the present writer's earlier proposal for a new system of units, discusses the most commonly used systems of electromagnetic units and indicates the possibility of the construction of a new system called "universal" which preserves the principal advantages of the MGSA system without any of its deficiencies. The present writer states that certain objections of G. P. Abramovich against the system are clearly caused by obscurities in the writer's earlier article in which the problem was expounded too briefly. In the present article the writer believes that he gives the necessary clarifications.

Institution:

All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and

Electric Communications imeni A. S. Popov (VNCRIE)

Submitted :

KLYATSKIR, I.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor (Leningrad)

Universal system of electromagnetic units. Elektrichestvo no.7:61-62 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Mectric unite)

KLYATSKIN, I.Q., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Henrich Herts; on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Elektrichestvo no.3:70 Mr 157. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. Bonch-Bruyevicha. (Herts, Heinrich Rudolph, 1857-1894)

MATSKIN, IG.

.wRi

TITLE

KLYATSKIN, I.G., Regular Member of the Scientific-

PA - 2291

Technical Societa for Radiotechnology and Electric

Communication Systems, A.S.POPOV

Heinrich Rudolf HERTZ. - On the Occasion of his 100 (Genrikh Rudol'f Gerts. K 100-letiyu so daya roshdeniya, Russian)

Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol 12, Nr 2, pp 3-9 (U.S.S.R.) PERIODICAL:

Received: 4 / 1957

ABSTRACT:

The history of the theory of the electromagnetic field is discussed and it is said that it was left to HERTZ to find out that the electromagnetic fluctuations in the vacuum or in air do not propagate momentaneously but with the velocity of light and that this propagation is of a wave character. There follows a short life history of HERTZ describing how HERTZ, in the course of his experiments, discovered the wave character of the electromagnetic field. He also succeeded to prove that these waves polarise linearly and are reflected and refracted in the same manner as light waves. It was HERIZ who was the first to show in what manner work must be carried out on meter- and decimeter waves, and he constructed the first transmission- and receiving sets. Every modern antenna is still today computed as an infinite number of HERIZ-dipoles. It further follows from the theory of HEGZ that the voltage of the electric field in an electromagnetic wave decreases in-

Card 1/2

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOY/4001

Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi im. M.A. Bonch-Bruyevicha

Sbornik studencheskikh nauchnykh rabot, vyp. 1 (Collection of Student Scientific Projects, Nr 1) Leningrad, 1959. 87 p. 500 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Ministerstvo svyasi.

Resp. Ed.: I.G. Klyatskin, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences;
Resp. Secretary: O.N. Sapronov, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V.V.
Gal'chinskaya; Editorial Board: I.G. Klyatskin (Resp. Ed.)
Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences, O.N. Sapronov, (Resp.
Secretary) Engineer, M.P. Dolukhanov, Professor, B.F. Zhuravskiy,
Student, A.A. Gol'din, Engineer, Z.I. Prokopovich, Engineer, Kh.
I. Cherne, Docent, V.V. Hazumovskiy, Docent, I.M. Metter, Docent,
S.M. Neyman, Docent, B.I. Tikhonov, Engineer, I.M. Fomichev, I.K.
Bobrovskaya, Docent, and D.N. Shapiro, Docent.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles was published in order to ac-

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TO SEE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

S/123/61/000/007/021/026 A004/A104

AUTHORS:

Klyatakin, I.O., Zayezdnyy, A.M.

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TITLE:

Ways of utilizing electronic computers in communication engineering

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1961, 10, abstract 7D93 ("Tr. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi", 1959 (1960), no. 7, (44), 3 = 10)

TEXT: The authors point out that nearly all problems in radio engineering can be solved on three types of specialized computers. 1) computers for linear problems effecting the harmonic synthesis and harmonic analysis. 2) computers for the solving of parametric and nonlinear problems carrying out the summation of linear combinations of any integral functions. 3) computers for the solving of nonlinear and correlation problems, solving nonlinear differential equations on a digital basis. There are 3 references.

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[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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